

***Lupinus sabinianus*** Douglas ex Lindl.

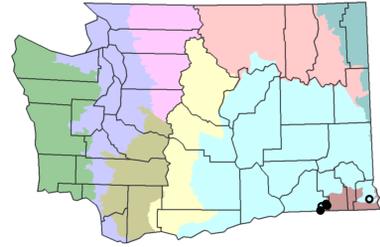
synonym: *Lupinus sabinii* Douglas, *Lupinus sericeus* Pursh  
ssp. *sabinii* (Douglas ex Hook.) L. Phillips

Sabin's lupine

Fabaceae - pea family

status: State Endangered, BLM strategic, USFS strategic

rank: G4 / S1



**General Description:** Perennial herb from a branched crown, with several stems (5) 7-12 dm tall, usually with appressed, often yellowish hairs. Leaves palmately compound, mostly on the stems (when flowering), the lower with petioles up to twice the length of the blades, the upper with petioles and blades about equal. Leaflets 8-11, elliptic-oblongate to oblongate, (4) 6-12 (15) cm x (8) 10-15 (25) mm, with short, stiff appressed hairs on both surfaces.

**Floral Characteristics:** Elongate raceme 1.5-3 dm; flowers nearly whorled, numerous, (13) 15-18 mm long; pedicels 8-11 mm long. Calyx asymmetrically two-lobed and covered with long, soft hairs. The upper lobe slightly bulged but not truly saccate or spurred with a shallowly notched upper lip, the lower entire. Petals usually bright yellow, sometimes purplish tinged. Banner hairless or with very few hairs on the back, the banner index 15-30; wings hairless, keel ciliate. Flowers May to June.

**Fruits:** Pods flattened, 3-4.5 cm x 11-15 mm, with yellowish silky hairs. Seeds 4-7, pinkish brown.

**Identification Tips:** *Lupinus sericeus* is similar but can be distinguished by its usually lavender or blue flowers (sometimes yellowish or whitish), smaller leaflets (3-6 [9] cm long), and silky-hairy banner. *L. sericeus* var. *asotinensis*\* is distinguished by its white flowers, smaller leaflets, and moderately silky-hairy banner. In contrast, *L. sabinianus* has larger leaflets, a hairless or nearly hairless banner, and usually bright yellow flowers. *L. sulphureus* has pale yellow flowers (sometimes white or blue) and a banner index of 2-10.

**Range:** Blue Mts. of southeast WA and northeast OR.

**Habitat/Ecology:** Lower- to mid-elevation mixed coniferous forests and transitional grasslands, primarily on drier sites. Associated species include grand fir (*Abies grandis*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), and sulphur lupine (*Lupinus sulphureus*). Fire suppression has probably contributed to the decline of this species.

**Comments:** Threats include agricultural development, grazing, and herbicides. Timber harvest may provide a temporary increase in habitat suitability, but associated ground disturbance may be detrimental to individual plants.



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